BRECKINRIDGE AIMS A BLOW AT HEARD IN PRIZE-RING STYLE.

"LIAR" AND "SCOUNDREL" BANDIED ABOUT AND ENTS DRAGGED APART AND TAKEN BE-

FORE THE SPEAKER-REGRETS AND APOLOGIES ALL AROUND AND PEACE FINALLY RESTORED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 1.—"You are an impertment ecoundrel!" exclaimed Colonel Breckinridge, of Ken-"You are a llar" shouted Mr. Heard, of Mis-

Then there was a blow, a scuffle, a quick and violent separation by excited bystanders of would-be combatants, who struggled with desperate fury get at each other. It will be generally conceded that both the language and the performance so briefly outlined were unparliamentary in the exand that the action of the Speaker in ordering the immediate arrest of the belligerent administered to them when he said that if they had no respect for themselves they ought to have dignity of the House of Representawere wholly justifiable, and yet, it must be admitted that the provocation on both sides was excessive. Mr. Heard, of course, knew that he was "an impertinent secundrel," but he denied the words that were hasty and not well chosen. Whether his words were true or not made not the slightest difference, for they were words

quite a matter of course. WHAT THE TROUBLE WAS ABOUT.

that no knight of Kentucky chivalry-or any other sort of chivalry, for that matter-would hesitate

to resent on the instant, no matter what the time

The blow which followed, therefore, was

The incident was wholly unexpected, as such incidents in the House of Representatives always are. It grew out of an attempt to throttle debate on a natter which is probably more disagreeable to administration Democrats of the "cuckoo" variety whose powers of consecration and self-sacrifice have been so severely tested in the last eighteen months as to excite the compassion even of the and Cleveland worshippers-tl-an almost any other matter which could be mentioned. The Committee Foreign Affairs had unanimously reported ution of inquiry relating to Hawalian affairs Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, the Republican leader of the minority of the committee, had spoken briefly in upport and explanation of it, and Chairman floor, Colonel Breckinridge claimed it, and demanded recognition, but the Speaker recognized Mr. Heard, chairman of the Committee on the District Columbia, and who moved the previous quesion, in order to prevent further debate on Hawaiian resolution, so that he could bring up busiess from that committee.

Republicans resented this attempt to silence Mr. Hitt and any others who might desire to speak and they declined to vote when a division was demanded on Mr. Heard's motion, thus breaking the In the mean time Colonel Breckinridge ho recently offered a joint resolution looking to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, and who desired to speak in opposition to the resolution reported to-day, kept growing hotter and hotter. He left his own seat and walked up the central siste, near which Mr. Heard sits, and began to ex postulate with him. The latter remarked that the day had been allosted to his committee and that he did not mean to have it wasted on "another monkey show over Hawali," or words to that effect. The ruddy face of the Kentuckian became ruddler than ever, and he angrily exclaimed:
"Well, you will do no District of Columbia busi-

ness here to-day unless you get out of the way and allow some debate on the resolution. Mark that!" Members who were near enough to hear the tones and words of the disputants scented a difficulty and pricked up their ears. With hot emphasis, Heard, who was on his feet, defied Breckinridge, who he declared had no right to attempt to obstruct the regular proceedings, and the latter, who stood facing him several feet away with a memsitting in his chair between them, shouted in a voice quivering with rage:
"You are an insolent, impertinent scout

"You are a liar!" was the hot and ready retor: of the tall, thin Missourian, who is by no means an athlete and who has only recently recovered from an Iliness.

THE BLOW FELL SHORT.

The face of the Kentuckian flushed and paled again in an instant, his eyes flashed, and he sprang forward with elenched fists and aimed a blow at Heard, who stood his ground, ready to defend him-self. The blow fell short, and half a dozen members sprang forward and seized the would-be "sluggers," ho madly struggled to get together. Both were eager to fight, and a great deal used to keep them apart. Breckinridge is a heavy man of powerful physique, and his frantic struggles release himself and get within reach of his adversary seemed about to succeed when the lean but wiry Pence, of Colorado, seized him from behind and-stripped his coat nearly off his back before he ceased to struggle and yielded to the importunities and efforts of other members who sought to restrain

Heard, who had stepped into the aisle, was principals paid any heed to the mace, which was flourished between them by an officer of the House, whom the Speaker had ordered to arrest

Of course the greatest confusion prevailed. Members hurried from all parts of the chamber to the scene of disturbance, and within thirty seconds the centre gisle and the area in front of the Speaker's desk were crowded with excited men, who elbowed and pushed one another and paid no heed to the gavel or the commands of the Speaker. After a time, however, with the aid of the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants, he succeeded in restoring some degree of order, and the culprits were brought before the bar of the House. Even then they appeared to be as eager as ever to get together, and it was with considerable difficulty renewal of hostilities was prevented. Speaker Crisp thought it would be expedient to have them further apart, and they were commanded to return to their seats, which are some

EXPLANATIONS NOT SATISFACTORY.

As soon as order had been restored Colonel Breckinridge arose and made an humble apology to the House and to the Speaker for his misconduct and tried to palliate his offence by repeating the epithet Heard had applied to him. He was rewarded with the applause of a few of the members when he sat down, and the Missourian rose to offer his apology or explanation. planation was not satisfactory to Breckinridge nor was Breckinridge's satisfactory to Heard, because they differed with each other on a question Heard declared and insisted that the Kentuckian had applied the words "impertine undrel" to him, and the latter quite as strongly insisted that he did not use the word "scoundre Heard's remark that "the gentleman from Ken-tucky" had forgotten. "In his excitement." per-haps, that he had used the word in question, gave a tinge of comedy to the situation, inasmuch as both men had appeared to be about as excited as men well could be. What Colonel Breckinridge said

men well could be. What Colonel Breckinridge said in substance was this:

"When I thought I was rudely taken from the floor by the gentleman from Missouri, I went to him and said that he could not do any business under that form of transacting it, and he got up and made a rude and what I thought was an insulting public statement, and I said to him that it was rude and insolent."

Mr. Heard here corrected Mr. Breckinridge, stating that the latter had called him an impertinent accoundrel.

"I did not," replied Mr. Breckinridge.

"I did not," replied Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. Heard—I so understood you.

Mr. Breckinridge—The gentleman said that I was a liar. I ought not to have resented it here and now, but even as gray as I am, Mr. Speaker, I cannot get over the feeling that the Mississippi ludge declared on the bench that the lie is the first assault, and—I therefore attempted to strike him. I apologize to the House for allowing the traditions of so many years to overcome me. I apologize to the Speaker that I made a scene on the floor of the House. To the gentleman I can say that that word cannot remain, as between him and me.

MR. HEARD'S REGRETS.

Heard then took the floor and said; Mr. Heard then took the floor and said:

No man can regret more than I that he should become embroiled upon the floor of the House, or involved in anything disagreeable. I feet, however, that the remark I made was justified by the remark made by the gentleman from Kentucky. I had asked for the previous question, and before doing so, I had said to the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Hift, who had the right under ordinary usage to move the question, that this day had been set apart for the use of the District Committee. I felt it my duty to take possession of the floor if I could get it, as I was apprised that other gentlemen, how many I did not know, desired to speak upon this question, and that it would consume probably most of the day. The gentleman from probably most of the day. The gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Breckinridge, stated to one of my colleagues and to myself: "You will do no District Vice-President and Traffic Manages."

business to-day. Tou may understand that. I mean it. You will do no District business here to-day." Under that provocation, Mr. Speaker, which I thought was an insuit to me and to the House. I did state that I had called the previous question under a condition which I conceived made it my duty, and that I felt it was a matter for the House to determine, and not any individual member. The gentieman from Kentucky then, in the most offensive manner, denounced me. The language he used was "insolent and impertinent." He assaulted me, practically, saying that it was an involent and impertinent remark and that I was insolent and impertinent remark and that I was insolent and impertinent, and, as I understood hire, an impertinent scoundrel.

an impertinent scoundrel.
Breckinridge—I did not say that.
Heard—I thought the gentleman said it.
Breckinridge—I did not.
Heard—I so understood him. "Impertinent dre!" is my recollection of the language.
Breckinridge—If I said that, then I with-

JEERS FOR BRECKINRIDGE. with laughter and jeers from the Republican side.

Heard, continuing, said: "I appeal to the ecollection of gentlemen around me. Mr. Breckinridge then, referring to the laughter of Mr. Breckinridge then, referring to the laughter of the Republicans, said: "This is a question that goes far beyond any derisive laughter by anybody."

Mr. Heard—I said, Mr. Speaker, that I understood the gentleman—I believe now that he said it, though in his excitement he may not have known it.

Mr. Breckinridge—Very well, the gentleman having said, after my disclaimer, that he believed I said it, I withdraw the disclaimer, for the gentleman does not degree it.

Mr. Heard—I said that I believed, notwithstanding, your excitement may have misled you as to what

Mr. Heard-I said that I believed, notwithstanding, your excitement may have misled you as to what you said-I believe I am correct. I think I was no more excited than you, and I think yet I am correct. I think I said to the gentleman in front of the Speaker's desk that it was upon that provocation that I had used the language of which he complained, and I said to him that if his language, as I understood it, which was the provocation of my remarks, was withdrawn, then I would withdraw my remarks. I will do so, Mr. Speaker, and not until then. That is all.

HARMONY RESTURED.

After Mr. Heard had concluded his statement Mr. Reed arose and said that, as the Republicans had their right to have debate on the Hawaiian resolu-

tion, and as he understood that the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which the day had been assigned, had important public business to bring forward, and in view of the advanced stage of the session, he would suggest that after ten minutes of debate on the resolution a vote be taken.

This suggestion was adopted by unanimous consent, reason resumed her throne, and harmony once more prevailed—except between Breckinridge and Heard, whose friends at once began to try to bring about a reconciliation, or at least an understanding which would prevent further hostilities between them. It is understood that these efforts were finally crowned with success, and that the two Democratic statesmen will refrain from shedding each other's blood either according to the Marquis of Queensberry's rules or in any other manner.

TELLER REPLIES TO GORMAN.

CONTRASTING THE MARYLAND SENATOR'S UTTER-Washington, Feb. 1.-The consideration of the District of Columbia bill by the Senate to-day again involved financial debate, the principal speaker being Senator Teller, who, referring to Mr. Gorman's remarks yesterday, commented vigorously upon the assertion of the Maryland Sen-ator that there was a Treasury deficit of \$100,000,000, which said that there was a "comfortable bal-ance" in the Treasury. Mr. Teller said that the surplus was not there, and he thought it was the matter by the Treasurer. Mr. Teller's speech was of considerable length and several interpolations by Senators on either side brought out an expan sion of the Colorado Senator's views, and drew out as well the explanation from Senator Gorman used the word "revenue" measure, with the understanding that one would be placed on an appropriation bill, he meant to use the word money. Mr. Gorman disclaimed any proposition to place a bill to raise revenue on an appropriation bill.

Mr. Teller said that no legislation would go on an appropriation bill with his support. The putting on an appropriation bill he said, of a provision for borrowing money is serious, and ought to be prohibited by the Constitution. Mr. Teller was applauded before concluding his speech, the peroration of which was delivered with much impressiveress. Singularly enough, the applause began on the floor. Senator Mitchell starting it, and the galleries were not slow in showing approval, so that the presiding officer felt called upon to lecture them.

At 5:50 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and afterward adjourned until to-morrow. used the word "revenue" measure, with the under

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD REFUNDING BILL DE-BATED-MR. STORER'S HAWAHAN

RESOLUTION ADOPTED. Washington, Feb. 1.-Under the agreement made at adjournment yesterday, the first hour of to-day's session of the House was devoted to general debate on the Reilly bill to refund the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads. Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.) was the first speaker, opposing the passage of the bill. Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.) also opposed the bill and Mr. Caruth (Dem., Ky.) spoke in favor of it. Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.), for Mr. Storer (Rep., Ohio). reported the resolution authorized by the Committee stment relating to the furnishing of arms by British subjects to the natives of Hawaii engaged ment of that country. Mr. Hitt made a brief speech report places the captain at the head of the Bureau in support of the adoption of the resolution, which, of Navigation. It is said that Admiral Ramsay , as he said, every patriotic Representative ought to be that Great Britain had demanded of the Hawalian he is ambitious to command a fleet before leaving Government that British subjects apprehended in the active list. This story is in conflict with others the rebellion and in the custody of the Hawaiian which say that Captain "Bob" Evans is the Presi officials should not be punished to the full extent | dent's choice for chief of the Bureau of Navigation, of the penalty for the highest crime known to the law of man-death. That demand, if it had been made, was antagonistic to the declared policy of congress set forth in the resolution adopted last February. A Government may ask that its sul jects shall have a fair trial upon the charges preferred, but not demand immunity from punishment that is not accorded to the subjects of other nations.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) replied to Mr. Hitt.
There was no information at hand, he had been informed, regarding the subject. Respecting the assertions by Mr. Hitt as to the demands of Great Britain, Mr. McCreary said that Congress had not declared a protectorate over Hawaii, but that it was in favor of letting Hawaii manage her own affairs.

Mr. Hitt retorted that the declaration of Con-

had not declared a protectional over hawain, out that it was in favor of letting Hawaii manage her own affairs.

Mr. Hitt retorted that the declaration of Congress that it would permit no foreign intervention was a protection, for it meant guns, if the members were honest in saying that.

The debate was interrupted by the affray between Messrs. Breckinridge and Heard, after which the resolution was adopted.

The following bills were passed: To pension Maria Davis, widow of a lieutenant in the 5th Heavy Artillery (to cure a defect in a bill veloed by President Cleveland); to restore the status of the Missouri militia under the Pension act of 1890 (made necessary by a ruling of the Pension Bureau); to appoint an additional judge for the Northern District of Illinois Also, a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint commission of fifteen to arrange a programme of exercises for the dedication of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Park.

The contested election case of Stewart against Childs, from the Villith Illinois District, was reported from the Committee on Elections, and Mr. Brown (Dem. Ind.), the chalrman, gave notice that he would call it up next Thursday.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being for consideration of private pension bills.

A VETO FROM THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Feb. 1.-The President to-day re turned to the Senate without his approval the bill granting to the Glia Valley, Globe and Northern Rallway Company right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona. veto message the President says:

reto message the President says:

The reservation through which it is proposed to construct a railroad under the provisions of this bill is inhabited by tribes of Indians which in the past have been most troublesome, and whose depredations on more than one occasion have depredations on more than one occasion have caused loss of life, destruction of property and serious alarm to the people of the surrounding country. And their condition as to civilization is not now so far improved as to give assurance in the future they may not upon occasion make trouble. The discontent among the Indians which has given rise to disturbance in the past has been largely caused by trespass upon their lands and interference with their rights by the neighboring whites. I am in very great doubt whether in any circumstances a road through their reservation should at this time be permitted, and especially since the route, which is rather indefinitely described in the bill, appears to pass through the richest and most desirable part of their lands. In any event, I am thoroughly convinced that the construction of the road should not be permitted without first obtaining the consent of these Indians. This is a provision which has been insisted upon, so far as I am aware, in all the like bills

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which have been approved for a long time, and I think it should especially be inserted in this bill if, even upon any conditions, it is thought expedient to permit a railroad to traverse this reservation. The importance of this consent does not rest solely upon the extent to which the Indians have the right of ownership over this land. The fact that the procurement of this consent is the most effective means of allaying the discontent which might arise and perhaps develop into a train of lamentable and destructive outbreaks of violence particularly emphasizes its importance.

The message was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with a bill prepared by Mr. Stewart avoiding the President's objections.

CURRENCY BILL NO. 3 REPORTED. CHAIRMAN SPRINGER PRESENTS THE AMENDED MEASURE TO THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 1.-Representative Springer, of Illinois, reported to-day the Administration Currency bill with the amendments agreed upon in committee. The report accompanying the measure was supplemented by a copy of the President's message which was read to both houses on Mon-day. The report says that the message sets forth clearly and forcibly the reasons for the passage of the bill. "The committee," it continues, "could add she is knocked into the MUD, her shoes nothing in facts or argument which would better portray the existing condition of our financial affairs or more clearly demonstrate the necessity for prompt and patriotic action on the part of the Congress in order to secure the needed relief." The re-port then summarized the different amendments agreed upon by the committee, and concluded as

The extraordinary condition to which the President has referred in his message and the necessity for immediate action in view of the early adjournment of this Congress have constrained your committee to concur in reporting the bill with the proposed amendments to the House for its consideration, each member reserving to himself the right to file his separate views thereon and have them printed with the report of the committee and vote on the proposed amendments and other amendments which may be offered in the House and on the final passage of the bill as he may determine.

THE LINE AND STAFF QUESTION.

CONTINUED AGITATION OF IT AMONG OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

Washington, Feb. 1 (Special).-The pending nava personnel question in Congress is occasioning much earnest discussion in and out of the Senate and House. Recently line and staff officers have been particularly active in trying to secure action on the neasure. Line officers, as a rule, favor the scheme and staff officers oppose it. Several Senators and Representatives have complained to Secretary Herbert of the activity of the opponents of the bills. these reports and had taken Surgeon-General Tryon to task for being too zealous in his efforts to defeat the pending proposition. It is said that the Secretary called attention to the fact that the bills under consideration embodied the recommendaproval of the President, and that opposition to the bills was a serious breach of naval discipline, which could not be tolerated. Marine officers are seriously discussing the meaning of the sections of both shall be performed by officers of the line branch rine officers could be withdrawn from ships and the Joint Committee had unwillingly agreed to not and ought not to be so construed, and

A PLUM FOR CAPTAIN MAHAN

Washington, Feb. 1 (Special). The early return considerable gossip in naval circles as to the future luty of her distinguished commander. Captain quently and generously toasted. Captain Mahan's abilities are fully appreciated by Secretary Herbert,

duties have been started. It is observed that Lieutenant Singer, Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy. Captain Mahan's fitness for this important po subjects to the natives of Hawaii engaged generally recognized, and some of the rumors are recent futile uprising against the Governithat he will be assigned to it. A more interesting had no sea service under his present commission for. It had been reported, he said, that he will retire by law two years hence, and that which say that Captain "Bob" Evans is the Presiand that Admiral Ramsay is content to remain on and that Admiral Ramsay is content to remain on shore service as long as the Secretary of the Navy desires him to. Still, it is said that there is good reason for crediting the report. In addition to local rumors concerning Captain Manan's future, a report comes from London that he may be called to Cambridge to take a professor-ship of modern history, made vacant by the death of Sir John Seeley two weeks ago.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL MAXWELL OUT. BELIEVED TO HAVE MAD A DISAGREEMENT WITH MR. OLNEY-HOLMES CONEAD

NAMED FOR HIS PLACE.

Washington, Feb. 1.-Solicitor-General Lawrence Maxwell, of the Department of Justice, has left the city, previously tendering his resignation to the sident. It is believed that the resignation of Mr. Maxwell was brought about by a personal and official disagreement concerning the income tax cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court. A motion to advance those cases so as to bring the constitutionality of the tax before the preme Court immediately, made on Monday last by Mr. Bristow, counsel for the plaintiffs and ac quiesced in by Mr. Maxwell on behalf of the United States, is said to have been the immediate cause of the disagreement. All reasons so far assigned for the disagreement come either directly or indirectly from Mr. Maxwell or his friends, as Attorney-General Olney declines to discuss the subject.

Some friends of Mr. Maxwell discredit the story of a disagreement, and say that the principal cause of his resignation was the ill health of his law partner. Mr. Ramsay, of Cincinnati, and the urgent need of Mr. Maxwell's personal attention to the large law

The President to-day nominated Holmes Conrac of Virginia, to be Solicitor-General, and J. M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, to be Assistant Attorney-General.

Holmes Conrad is a lawyer of Winchester, Va., and has figured in the politics of the Old Dominion to some extent, having been a member of the Legislature and a prominent candidate for the United States Senatorship on one or two occasions. He came President in 1889, at the head of a delegation of Virginia lawyers, to urge the appointment of ex-Congressman J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, as Assistant-Attorney-General. To the surprise of the entire delegation, Mr. Cleveland, without con-suiting him, shortly afterward appointed Mr. Con-rad to the desired position. Mr. Conrad was a pri-vate soldier throughout the Civil War in the Con-federate Army.

THE CHANDLER-GALLINGER FEUD ENDED. Washington, Feb. 1.-An incident highly satisfactory to every member of the Senate and portance to the Republican party in New-Hamp-shire took place this morning in the Republican cloakroom. It was the reconciliation of Senators Chandler and Gallinger, and the ending of a feud which has existed for several years, during which time there has been more or less factional trouble in the Republican party in New-Hampshire. Republican Senators have been laboring to accomplish this result for more than a year. When Mr. Gal-linger entered the Senate, on March 4, 1891, this linger entered the Senate, on March 4, 1891, this feud was at its height, and until this morning neither Senator had spoken to the other. Mr. Gallinger's course in keeping his hands off in the recent Senatorial contest resulting in Mr. Chandler's re-election was a long step toward the end reached to-day. This morning, while Mr. Chandler was in the cloakroom, Mr. Gallinger entered with Mr. Dubois, and the two New-Hampshire Senators were left to themselves. They talked together five minutes, and subsequently Mr. Gallinger submitted to the Senate the credentials of his celleague. See ends this long feud.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

VIOLENCE IN BROOKLYN.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON A WORKMAN'S WIFE.

cidents yesterday. Among them were the due to reckless running by a green motorman. wire, the withdrawal of the militia, the bruta stoning of a woman whose husband took a striking motorman's place, and proceedings in the United States Court against President Norton for alleged violation of the postal laws.

The shooting of the wire-cutter occurred at Franklin and India sts. on the Kent-ave. line. A Seventh Precinct policeman, named Cornelius, while patrolling India-st. yesterday morning at about 1 o'clock, discovered a man up a trolley post and another man at the foot of the post. The policeman started for the men and they ran. On the refusal of one of the men, James Dunn, twenty-seven years old, of No. 157 Walworth-st., to halt, Cornellus fired three times at him, the last shot taking effect. The man was groaning on the sidewalk when the policeman An ambulance took Dunn to the Eastern District Hospital. The surgeon said he was shot in the left thigh and that the wound was serious.
George Robinson was the name of the other wirecutter, and he was caught by Policeman Mechan

Robinson was locked up.

Again the deadly trolley is responsible for the loss of life. With the fuller resumption of traffic the speed of the trolley cars has been increased and the old danger to pedestrians is alarmingly renewed. The victim yesterday was Samuel D the morning, the little fellow was playing near the track of the Tompkins-ave. line in Butler-st Trolley car No. 2,918, in charge of Orlando Worthington, of Syracuse, motorman, and Bradley Fielding, of Pennsylvania, conductor, came bowling along. The motorman thought the boy was almost upon him. The boy tried to jump away. out his foot slipped on the snow and the car The motorman and conductor officers, Knott and Fleming. An angry crowd gathered and threatened the non-union prisoners with violence, but the police controlled them.

out being met by a nobbily dressed corporal armed with a Colt's revolver. The brigade officers fairly tumbled over each other in their haste to get away from their irksome posts. General

pan, with a crowd of about twenty-five men, were near an iron trolley pole that supported the feed wires at Third-ave, and Twenty-ninth-st. yesterday liceman named Contilion came along, and the crowd fled. As they can the trolley pole fell with a crash. it down. The damage was soon repaired.

shortly before 6 o'clock. The motorman was John Banks, of No. 86 Morton-st., and the conductor David Briskie, of No. 240 Grand-st. Patrick Mc Avoy, a special policeman, was on board. Every thing seemed to be quiet, and the car was bumping along peacefully opposite Fifty-second-st., when a crowd of about 250 men and boys swooped down on it. The yell of delight to which the crowd gave vent was instantly followed by a shower of broken brick and stones. The motorman ran into a big rock on the track, and in a twinkling the car windows were emashed by flying missies. On came the mob and soon three or four men grabbed Banks and Briskle and gave them as unmerciful pounding. Banks was yanked so violently over the front dashboard of the car that it is feared some of his ribs are broken.

CAR FULL OF RESCUERS.

A car containing rescuers was sent racing down the track from the depot, and that also was born barded. It contained a number of policemen, however, and the stone-throwers took to their heels Banks and Briskie were both badly hurt. The former was taken to the Norweglan Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.

By far, the most heartless assault that has been committed during the strike was made upon Mrs. Gostave Engel. Her husband was a union man and a striker, but day before yesterday he decided to go back to work on the Flatbush-ave. line, on which he had worked eighteen years. At 6 o'clock on Thursday evening Mrs. Engel started from her home in Grant-st., near Lott, to carry her husband his dinner, and had not gone far before she met about twenty women, who shouted: "Scab's "Carrying a scab his dinner!"

She was hit with a stone behind the ear and knocked into the sluth. When she recovered consclousness, her feet were bare, the women who had assaulted her having taken her shoes and stockings She went home barefooted through the slush. She fell from exhaustion once or twice, but the strikers refused to allow any one to help her. She

has told her story to the police, who are investigat-Meyer Marcus, a green motorman, and Harry

Bula, an instructor, both of whom are employed on the Vanderbilt-ave, line, were arrested yesterday and held by Judge Walsh on charges of criminal negligence. They ran a Vanderbilt-ave, car into a Jay-st. car with such violence as to seriously hurt John Hayes, the motorman of the Jay-st. car. Hayes

is in the Brooklyn Hospital.

Trolley-car No. 114 of the Seventh-ave. line, in charge of Motorman Frederick Stone and Conductor Thomas O'Keefe, ran into a light wagon driven by William L. Fish, of No. 495 Broadway, New-York, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Sands and Adams sts. In the wagon were Edwin A. Olden and Samuel C. Seward, of the 47th Regiment. The wagon was demolished and the occupants were thrown violently to the ground, but not badly injured. The horse was severely hurt.

FOR A PEREMPTORY MANDAMUS.

The strikers applied yesterday for the third time for a peremptory mandamus. This last one was directed against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and seeks to compel it to operate all its lines James O'Conneil, a manufacturer, of Boerum Place, made the application, through his attorney, M. L. Towns, A part of the argument of Mr.

Place, made the application, through his attorney, M. L. Towns. A part of the argument of Mr. Towns consisted of the letter of Master Workman Connelly to President Norton, offering to return to work under the old scale of 1894.

S. S. Whitehouse, of Norris & Whitehouse, appeared for the company, and he read a long affidavit of President Norton to the effect that the road is at present running all its cars with the exception of those which were damaged by the strikers during the riots of the last two weeks. President Norton also says that the company has a full complement of motormen, nearly all of whom are new men with whom the company had made individual contracts. The affidavit also states that no vacancies exist in the ranks of its employes, and that the company is daily turning applicants away. The affidavit further says that the company's present employes are perfectly competent, as can be seen by the fact that the number of accidents has decreased. In closing, President Norton delares that his company had always operated all its lines to the best of its ability in the face of a superior force of rioters.

Mr. Whitehouse moved to vacate the order, or, at most, to limit the mandamus to an alternative one. Judge Gaynor, Mr. Towns said last night, would give a decision this morning.

President Norton was a defendant yesterday before United States Commissioner Morle, charged with violating the postal laws. United States District-Attorney Bennett represented the Federal Government. M. L. Towns appeared for William H. Weber, who furnished the evidence on which the warrant was obtained. Ex-Judge Morris represented President Norton. District-Attorney Bennett, in stating the case for the Federal authorities, said that the prosecution was brought against the Atlantic Avenue Rallroad, which was a domestic corporation, for having violated the statute which provided that no vehicle not engaged in carrying the mail should carry a sign with the words "United States mail" on it, under a penalty of not less than \$100 or mo

NO MAILS CARRIED.

William H. Weber testified that on January 12 he was employed as a motorman on the Adams On the eight trips made that day, he saw another car employed in carrying passengers on that day with signs displayed, but it

sengers on that day with signs displayed, but it carried no mail.

Judge Morris asked for a dismissal of the case, and put in evidence the contract with the railroad company and the postal authorities, which required them to carry the mails at least six times each week, and said that the company could not fulfil the contract without having the signs on each of the cars. He also submitted an order, issued on September 15 by the Assistant Postmaster-General in Washington, authorizing the routes occupied by mail cars to have printed and displayed by them on some outward part of the car the designation.

"U. S. Mail."

Mr. Bennett said that the terms of the contract could not absolve them in violating the law, neither would any order from the postal authorities.

MR. NORTON ON THE STAND. President Norton was called to the stand, and gave his address as No. 163 West End-ave., New-York. He said his authority for carrying the mail Second-Assistant Postmaster General Postmaster Andrew T. Sullivan was a witness. He said: "All the cars over that route are under

contract to carry the mails. Each and every one of them is liable to be used, and every one of the

contract to carry the mails. Each and every one of them is liable to be used, and every one of the cars on that particular route is at the disposal of the Postoffice.

Superintendent Lyons, of the Brooklyn Postoffice, corroborated all that Mr. Sullivan had said.

The examination was then adjourned until Monday at 3 p. m.

The presentment of the Grand Jury yesterday in the Court of Sessions was a good deal of a disappointment to many people. Sharp criticism of the railroad companies in connection with the strike was expected. The presentment was silent upon the point. Suggestions tending to reduce the number of trolley accidents were given in abundance, however, and the strikers prepent in Judge Moore's court yesterday took some satisfaction in that. The presentment suggests a reduction of speed to eight miles, the appointment of inspectors to see that such a law is not violated, and, lastly, the licensing of all motormen after an examination.

The only cheerful thing around the strikers' head-quarters yesterday was Master Workman Connally's smile. Mr. Connolly said that his bond scheme was coming on all right. He said he had received an order for \$1,000 in bonds from Jersey City. The bonds, he said, would not bear interest, as previously announced, because of the fact that the people who take them are willing to lend their money without interest. He said that Eugene V. Debs, of Chicago, would be in town soon.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday ran 52 cars, against 63 on Wednesday.

CHANCE TO PRESENT CHARGES.

The following notice, which explains itself, was given out by Police Commissioner Welles yesterday: Charges have been made that the work of the department during the recent trouble in this city has been marred by cases of indifference or Inetelency on the part of some of its members to properly perform their duty in failing to protect persons and property, and, being desirous that every member so offending should receive the punishment that such an offence warrants. I hereby respectfully ask that any persons having knowledge of such conduct by any member of the force, appear and present their evidence to me at the headquarters of the Police Department in the Municipal Building.

PINNED AGAINST A TROLLEY POLE.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company opened the trolley line from Maspeth to the Twenty-thirdst. ferry yesterday. The first car over the route was guarded by a number of Sheriff Doht's deputies. When the car reached the old Hook and Ladder Building, in Grand-st., the strikers rushed the truck out on the track, and tried to prevent the car from passing. Sixty deputy-sheriffs under Captain Metphen drove them back. The car then proceeded on its way. Sheriff Doht gave orders to seize the truck if the strikers used it as an obstruction again. Late yesterday afternoon the strikers again both-

ered the cars. The wires were cut near the Fresh Pond road. A deputy-sheriff who tried to prevent the cutting was pinned against a trolley pole the work was being done. A crowd of a hundred men gathered and threatened violence. The section men gathered and threatened violence. The section box was also smashed. The crowd was becoming unruly when Sheriff Doht and Captain Metphin, with a force of deputies, charged on it. The crowd scattered, and again formed about the truckhouse, which is used as a headquarters. When the wires had been repaired, the crowd once more became threatening, but were again driven to the truck-

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house. Two arrests were made. The prisoners were taken to the stables. There Deputy Hoisworp, of Newtown, tried to release them. He was placed under arrest. Later Justice Schumacher discharged the two strikers, but held the deputy. During the later afternoon the deputies cleared the avenue several times, and once were obliged to fire some shots before the strikers would yield. None of the shots were fired at the crowd. Stones were frequently placed on the tracks, and some were thrown at the cars.

MORE PROPOSED TROLLEY LEGISLATION. Boston, Mass., Feb. 1.-A bill was introduced in the House to-day which provides that no conductor or motorman shall be employed on any street railway unless he has been a resident of the State for one year. The penalty is to be \$100 fine for the employment of each man for each month he works.

OVER 3,000,000 PASSENGERS. President Uhlman, of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, has made a statement of the

traffic over his road since January 14, the date the strike was declared, until February 1. For the eighteen days in 1894 the road carried 1,704,000 passengers. For the same period this year the number carried was 3,143,000.

ULSTER COUNTY'S LONG-LOST RECORDS SPECULATION CAUSED BY THEIR MYSTERIOUS

DISAPPEAR Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 1 (Special).-The recovery of the long-lost old Dutch records of Ulster County, which were returned to the clerk's office here yesterday by some person in New-York City who apparently seeks to conceal his identity, awakens much interest here. They came by express, prepaid. All the books are without covers, save Court of Common Pleas record for 1759. Aside from this they are well preserved and quite legible for writing done over two centuries ago. Some of it is written in a round, plain hand, and with extreme care, especially one document, dated at Amsterdam, Holland, 1686, which seems to be the articles of faith of the Lutheran Church. The oldest record

among the lot is a court record of 1661.

Various theories concerning the hiding place of these records for long years past is advanced. Some think they must have been a part of those docu-ments and State papers which were hastily removed from Kingston to the town of Rochester on the approach of British forces in 1777, when this town was burned, as many of those have been turning up in different places of late years. But others aver that about thirty years ago one Jonathan Hasbrouck, a local historian, either by loan or otherwise, took the documents from the county clerk's office, and after using them in his personal researches loaned or pledged them to one Samuel Burhaus, an aged lawyer and antiquarian of New-York City, who used them in the preparation of the genealogy of the Burhaus family, which was afterward published. In confirmation of this is the Burhaus name underscored all through the documents, but the underscored all through the documents, but the name of Van Wagonen is also pencil-marked in the same way. On an old wrapper, in which the books seem to have been tied up, is the name of "Van Wagonen, Rye, N. Y.," the given name having been erased. The genealogy of this family, since published, shows that access to some of these papers must have been had by the author. A Van Wagonen living at Rye died a few months ago, It is believed that the records came from Burhaus, the lawyer, or the executors of Van Wagonen.

Lincoln is Supposed to have Said

that you can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time. We believe in this age of reason that it is even difficult to fool all of the people some of the time. They are beginning to think for themselves. They are not breaking their necks running after every mysterious, high-sounding nostrum that is advertised to cure all diseases, whether it be called a food or a medicine. In the first place, the article must have merit. Advertising a worthless thing is money wasted. Then people do not care to take a mystery; they prefer to know themselves, or have their doctor inform them of what they are taking.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, is not a mystery. We have just told you all there is in it, except a little Glycerine that makes it sweet and palatable. The only mystery about it is how we combine these valuable components in a homogeneous, perfect Emulsion so they never change or are affected in any way (that is our little secret), and when somebody tries to sell you something "just the same," or "just as good," you can remember they neither have the secret nor the facilities for doing it.

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